

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"Julius Cæsar." Booth.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Divorce."
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"La Belle Sauvage." Mrs. John
O'Connell.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"Humpty Dumpty" Recon-
structed. G. L. Fox.
ST. JAMES THEATRE.—"Marriage." J. S. Mackaye.
THIRTY-FOURTH ST. THEATRE.—At 2 and at 8: Va-
riety Company.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Company.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"The Veteran." Lester
Wallack.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between Third
and Fourth-ave.—"Circus."

Business Notices.

SAVE FIFTY DOLLARS.
For the celebrated WILSON'S PATENT RUBBER MACHINE. The best in
the world. Price \$45. Sold on easy payments of \$5 a month. Offered
and sold on five years. A few good Customers and Agents wanted. Write
and order. WILSON'S RUBBER MACHINE COMPANY, 707 Broadway,
New York.

TESTED BY TIME—For Throat Diseases.
Colds, and Coughs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved
their efficacy by a long series of years.

A SPECIALTY.—LACE CURTAINS in stock and
manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELLY & CO., 723 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY AND WATCHES—Selling
off at less than wholesale prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 641 Broadway, near Fourteenth-st.

RATCHELORS' HAIR DYE.—The best in the
world. Instantaneous, harmless, perfect. Applied at Factory, No. 15
West 4th-st., sold everywhere.

ARTIFICIALITIES.—PALMER LIMBS.
178 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,099 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 21 Green-st., Boston.
HAS PAID SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY,
for seven years.—TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

WEDDING CARDS, Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders
of Dancing, Ball Indexes. Jas. Everett, 30 Broadway, Established 1848.

TOO THIN—Trying to induce WILLIAMS'S
PINK PILLS. A GENUINE by calling it a vile preparation.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
PARK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New York.

MARCH 1, 1872.

We are selling the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORT-
GAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued in-
terest. They are in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100, regis-
tered, with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in
United States gold coin; principal payable in 1879, also in gold coin.

Bonds delivered by express, charges paid.
These Bonds, beside being the formal obligations of a well-es-
tablished, substantial and thoroughly responsible corporation, comprising
among its officers and directors some of the most experienced and trusted
capitalists and business men of the country, are also secured by a mort-
gage lien upon the whole great railroad line, equipment, property, and
franchises, whose cost and value will not be less than thirty millions.

And which is destined, at an early day, to have a productive value of
nearly double this sum.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad connects the deep-water naviga-
tion of the Chesapeake Bay with the head of reliable inland navigation
on the Ohio River. It is 67 miles in length, of which nearly three-fourths
is already in operation, and the remainder under such rapid construction
that it will be completed during the ensuing Summer.

This line furnishes a swift and remarkably easy route for travel and
transportation between the Great West and the Atlantic Coast, and as
well will share, on advantageous terms, to a large extent, in the vast
volume of through business from the West which now taxes all existing
means of transit. By means of connecting lines, now under construction
in Ohio and Kentucky, it will afford the shortest and cheapest route be-
tween Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville, Memphis
and the Far West and the North Atlantic shipping, and it must at once,
take rank, therefore, as one of the great Truck Roads of the country
for through transportation.

Beside these advantages it traverses the RICHEST AND MOST EXTEN-
SIVE COAL DEPOSITS in the country, in its route through the KANAWHA
VALLEY, and crosses, in its course, some of the most important and
valuable deposits of iron ore known on this Continent. The coal,
of which there are three varieties, will furnish an enormous and profitable
traffic, and there is no doubt that a large manufacturing activity will
soon be developed along the line.

\$1,000 bond costs (with the back interest) to-day \$103.95.
\$500 bond costs (with the back interest) to-day \$52.00.
\$100 bond costs (with the back interest) to-day \$10.40.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND PACIFIC BONDS,
and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at
their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, fur-
nished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent on
balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates
of deposit, and do a general banking business.

HENRY FISK, FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New York.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an-
num. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.
Terms, cash in advance.
Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE
WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-day. Price \$2 per line.

New-York Daily Tribune.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

The French Cabinet is still unchanged. The Interna-
tionals are giving trouble in some of the Departments.
A decision in favor of the United States in the
San Juan boundary case is expected in England. An
extensive strike is in progress in Leeds, Eng. A
serious fire has occurred in Ottawa, Canada.

The Erie Classification Repeal bill has been voted down
in the Assembly Committee. The Japanese Em-
bassy were formally presented to the President yester-
day. Gen. Porter testified before the Committee
on Custom-house abuses, in Washington, yesterday.
The proceedings in Congress were unimportant.

Deputy Controller Storrs and ex-Custom Bookkeeper
Lynes testified in the Hall trial. The harbor-
master and pilot systems were investigated by a Legis-
lative Committee. A Wall-st. broker is accused of
perjury. Gratz Nathan testified against Judge
Cardozo. Numerous town officers on Staten Island
were tried for malfeasance. The pretended bank-
rupt sale of Geneva watches was stopped by an injunc-
tion. Gold, 119, 110, 110. Thermometer, 37, 49, 24°.

To the Reform House—last call—going—
going! Do you want more scandal before you
send your paltry, "gratuity"-taking Clerk
after his fellow of the Senate?

"Borrowing money" of Wm. M. Tweed and
Jay Gould, regularly after every vote for the
Ring, still constitutes, in the judgment of our
Reform Legislature, a title to the Chairmanship
of the Judiciary, and the care of Erie's
bills.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee resumed
yesterday its investigation of Judge Cardozo's
misdeeds, and compelled Gratz Nathan to un-
fold a record of referee rascality which, in the
words of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, looked "bad,
"very bad," for Cardozo. There is good reason

to believe that four grounds for the latter's
impeachment have already been settled upon by
the Committee, and this brightening pros-
pect of relief from Judicial misrule should in-
spire all who have evidence to give against
Cardozo to offer it without fail during the two
days that are still to be devoted to his case.

Receiverships are at a discount. Even
"Gratz" Coleman comes down in his rates,
and is content to take from Jay Gould one-
fourth the claim he made against the swindled
English stockholders. This is the first step in
the reform of the "Judiciary Ring." Will not
the Judiciary Committee, by impeaching the
heads, reform it altogether?

The reception of the Japanese Embassy by
the President, yesterday, was a simple cere-
monial, apparently, but the event was one of
great significance and importance. The arri-
val of an Embassy at Washington, to negoti-
ate a treaty on American soil, is in such
sharp contrast with the timid and distrustful
reception of Commodore Perry at Yedo, less
than twenty years since, that we almost
wonder if these can be the same people.
Japan is the same in name, but she has suf-
fered that change which all nations bear who
forsake seclusion and let in the light.

The Hall trial degenerated yesterday into a
tooth-and-nail contest on the part of the
Mayor's counsel to keep out evidence that
might tend to convict their client. Objections
were numerous, and scarcely a shred of testi-
mony was admitted without opposition. Deputy
Controller Richard A. Storrs and ex-Cus-
tom Bookkeeper Stephen C. Lynes were
examined, mainly as to the routine operations
of the Board of Audit. Nothing new was
elicited, and but moderate progress was made
in establishing even the accepted facts, of
which the public has long had no doubt.

If any incredulous and just-minded person
has had doubts as to the ultimate establishment
of the charges of THE TRIBUNE against the
Harbor-Masters, he may dispel them now. The
investigation by the Assembly Sub-Committee
on Navigation and Commerce, yesterday,
proves conclusively the substance and form
of these charges. Men testified to receiving
bribes for keeping vessels at the piers; to
paying for the privilege of taking in cargo;
and after one member of a towing concern
had perjured himself by swearing that
the firm had never paid anything for a
sly monopoly of the towing of a
certain district, the other member
convicted his partner by testifying that that
identical partner paid \$1,000 for that privilege.
The whole inquiry shows exactly what THE
TRIBUNE has repeatedly charged: that the so-
called harbor regulations of New-York are
used as a cover for all sorts of nefarious trans-
actions; that commerce is oppressed; that the
ordinary rights of ships and shipmasters are
bought and sold, and that honest competition
in business is made impossible by a system of
black mail and bribery that would do credit
to the administration of the displaced Carno-
chan. Now that these things are proven, we
may hope for their abatement.

CLARK.

Mr. William T. Clark, sometimes called
Gen. Clark, late of Connecticut, now residing
from Texas, made a speech in the House on
Saturday, in which he is reported in THE TIMES
as having "vindicated the Republican party
"in Texas from the libels of the minority
"Ku-Klux report and THE NEW-YORK
"TRIBUNE." That was a supercilious effort.
The chief libel from which the
Republicans of Texas need deliverance is
William T. Clark. Though small in person
and mind, the man is a gigantic fraud. He
sits and votes and talks and draws pay as Repre-
sentative in Congress of the 11th district of
Texas, when he knows right well that he is
an impostor, who has no more right to the
money he draws from the Treasury than any
burglar who opens it with false keys. He
did not come so near an election to this Con-
gress by half as the Editor of this journal did,
who did not pretend to be elected at all. He
undertakes to quarrel with THE TRIBUNE,
when his real quarrel is with the simple rules
of arithmetic, with common honesty, and with
the district on which he has been criminally
imposed. The vote of that district, as re-
turned from the several counties, stood as fol-
lows:

D. C. Giddings, 22,274. Wm. T. Clark, 20,406.
L. W. Stevenson, 409.

Yet the State Canvassers, by throwing out
the votes of Bosque, Brazos, Freestone, and
Limestone Counties, and 2,222 cast for Gid-
dings in Washington, reduced the aggregate
to 17,092 for Giddings and 18,407 for Clark,
and gave the return to the latter. [For vote
by Counties, see Tribune Almanac, page 74.]
Gov. Davis had declared Limestone County
(which gave Clark 28, Giddings 1,153) in a
state of insurrection, and therefore incapable
of casting a legal vote; but the Legis-
lature, (overwhelmingly Republican,) when
reconvened soon after the count was
made, formally condemned and censured this
proclamation. The Federal Grand Jury, which
subsequently met at Austin, and was mainly
composed of Republicans, indicted the Gov-
ernor and his accomplices for making this false
return, and they will be obliged to stand trial,
like others accused of felony. We trust that
they will have justice done them, whatever
that may be.

Mr. Clark asserts that THE TRIBUNE is hos-
tile to him because he is for Grant and
against Greeley. We respond that THE TRIBUNE
regards the renomination of Gen. Grant
unadvisable for the reason (among others)
that he is incumbered with such barnacles as
this Clark, and is held responsible for their
frauds and corruptions. Throughout the
South especially, the robbers and swindlers
who have trebled the taxes and quadrupled the
debts of States already impoverished and dis-
tressed seek to shield their iniquities from
reprobation and punishment by howling
"Grant! Grant! Hurrah for Grant!" Hence, a
large proportion of the overtaxed and plun-
dered masses revolt at Gen. Grant's reelection
as dooming them to four years more of op-
pression and spoliation by these thieves. Have
they not reason?

Gen. Clark asserts that many Democrats
and Rebels of Texas subscribe for and read
THE TRIBUNE. We are very glad to hear it,
and shall endeavor to justify their choice by
telling the whole truth impartially and rebuking
wrong without asking or caring which party com-
mitted or seeks to profit by it. Thus we began
early and worked hard to turn John Edwards
out of the seat usurped by him as a Repre-
sentative from Arkansas—not because he was a
Democrat, but because he was corruptly,
fraudulently returned by Clayton & Co. We
were against him, not because of his politics,
but because he was not elected. Our objection
to Clark is exactly the same; and we regret

that the House Committee of Elections has not
yet reported the facts in his case and re-
commended that he be promptly sent back
to whichever State he may consider his home.
One such man kept for months in a seat to
which he notoriously was not elected does the
Republican cause more harm than any ten
Democrats could do. Let that Committee on
Elections but do its simple duty, and Clark
will cease to discredit the party which he in-
sisted on leading to needless defeat and to
damage the Administration which he injures
by making a parade of supporting.

OFF COLOR.

When a diamond lacks the pure white light
which renders it so precious, and is touched
by any stain or discoloration, it is said to be
"off color." Its value is thus greatly reduced.
The fault is incurable, being in the substance
of the gem. No polishing or cutting will
mend it. The lapidary loses his labor at such
work.

We do not think that Mr. Forney can polish
the stain out of the negotiations which he
represents as leading to the nomination and
election of Gen. Grant. He published the
story of these pourparlers with seeming un-
consciousness that there was any possible ob-
jection to that way of treating public matters.
He had the satisfaction of hearing, a day or
two afterward, a universal response of some-
thing very like disgust at the utter lack of
dignity and morality which he had ascribed to
the President and his nearest friends. He has,
probably not yet recovered from his surprise
at this unexpected response. It behooves him
to exercise all his well-known ingenuity and
skill in the commentary which we hope he is
still to make upon this extraordinary dis-
closure. As the case stands, no enemy of
Gen. Grant, however unscrupulous or ma-
lignant, has ever succeeded in striking him so
fatal a blow as this from the hand of a pro-
fessed and conspicuous friend.

We present once more the salient points of
Col. Forney's story. He had written an edi-
torial for his Washington paper proposing
Gen. Grant for the Presidency. He sent it by
Gen. Rawlins to the General of the Army.
This faithful and confidential friend came
back with the article and made a speech which
we venture to say is unparalleled in the annals
of our politics. "He said," Gen. Grant does
"not want to be President." But, the swift
messenger adds, "He thinks the Republican
party may need him, and he believes, as
"his candidate, he can be elected and re-
elected; but what is to become of him after
"his second Presidential term?" If the Gen-
eral had been selling a horse, how could he
more skillfully have set forth his merits and
his value, and prepared the mind of the buyer
for the high price he intended to ask? He takes
it for granted that he is to be elected and re-
elected, and then asks how much he is to be paid
for accepting. The highest moral position to which
any human being can aspire, is treated like a
cloak in a green-grocer's shop, a matter of
cheapening and haggling. His agent even
foots up the pecuniary loss which would result
from the candidacy. "Twenty thousand dol-
lars a year for life," this must be made up
somehow. It must be done promptly also, for
the sagacious Mercury suggests, that "if Grant
"takes anything from the rich whose vast for-
"tunes he has saved, after he is President," it
will create remark. It was with these pre-
liminaries and in this spirit, through details
about which even so frank a historian as Col.
Forney is silent, that the nomination of Gen.
Grant was arranged and submitted to the pub-
lic, who were kept in the dark as to these
extraordinary negotiations.

There are two points in this story which it
is unpleasant to believe. First, that Gen.
Grant accepted the nomination with the secret
understanding between himself and his promi-
nent supporters that he was to be re-elected,
and that in spite of this fact, THE WASHINGTON
Chronicle, edited by Col. Forney, who was
aware of Gen. Grant's intentions, represented
him as in favor of the One-Term principle,
and pretended to demand the incorporation of
this principle in the Constitution. But the
second and worse point is the hopelessly low
tone of the whole transaction. The Presi-
dency seems to be regarded by the candidate
and his suitors as a matter of convenience and
profit. Of that solemn and earnest spirit in
which even ordinary men would naturally ap-
proach a position of such responsibility and
power, there is not the slightest trace. The
parties do not exhibit even that decent
hypocrisy with which kings and princes add a
semblance of dignity to their assumption of
crowns. The one side simply says, "We want
"you," and the other answers, "Do you think
"you can afford it?"

Now, in the name of some millions of old-
fashioned citizens, who like ourselves helped
to elect Gen. Grant, we protest against any
such blackening of a character which is,
whether genuinely or not, a national property.
We protest against that low standard of polit-
ical morals which prevents so intelligent and
honorable a politician as Col. Forney from
seeing the ruinous tendency of these reminis-
cences of his. We hope he may be able to
show that Gen. Rawlins spoke without author-
ity; that he may explain the discrepancy be-
tween this incident and his pledges of Gen.
Grant's support to the One-Term principle, or
else that he may, on second thought, conclude
that his memory was at fault, and that the
incident never took place. We are not of
those who think that Gen. Grant is the best
man who can be elected President. But we
would rather see him re-elected than believe
what Col. Forney says of him.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY ON THE STAND.

Great things were expected of Gen. Porter
and Babcock, the President's Military Secre-
taries, when they should take the stand in the
Custom-house investigation. Gen. Porter has
said his say, but without helping to relieve
the Administration from the unpleasant bur-
den left upon it when the complainant Com-
mittee adjourned from New-York to Wash-
ington. The President's Secretary simply
knew no more than Surveyor Cornell, whose
mind was as an unwritten page when he
was examined on the subject of New-York politics and Custom-
house affairs. He does not know anything
about his discussing the General Order busi-
ness with Collector Grinnell in Washington;
he does not know what Mr. A. T. Stewart
thought about that swindle, though he cannot
deny the Grinnell-Porter dinner, nor the
conversations with Mr. Stewart. He is, how-
ever, very sure that Mr. Mudgett, who said
that Porter was interested in the General
Order business with Lee, is a "falsifier." He
does not know how Lee got his "plan" in the New-York Custom-
house, but is very sure that the President did
not want him to take it, as any close relation
of his (the President's) was sure to be
"abused." Gen. Porter is also positive that

he never received any share of the profits of
the General Order business, and he testifies
that Lee's share of the expenses of the famous
"mess" was so small as to be a mere bagatelle—
only forty or fifty dollars a month. He
likewise furnishes a letter which he
(Porter) wrote to Collector Murphy, warning
him against persons who might come to New-
York pretending to have White House recom-
mendations for official favors. None such
were genuine.

This is a fair summary of the evidence
given yesterday before the Senate Committee
by Gen. Porter, who says that he is civil
secretary to the President of the United States,
drawing pay as a Colonel in the Army. Against
the seeming asseverations of Colonel Porter,
we have on record the testimony of George K.
Lee, variously known in the testimony as Col-
onel, Captain, Lieutenant, and "Mr." that he got
his Custom-house job by using a letter of the
President to Collector Grinnell, dated March
9, 1869, five days after the inauguration, in
which the President certified to Lee's fitness
"for business of almost any kind." We also
have in Lee's evidence that he talked with
the President about the General Order busi-
ness before the inauguration, and that when
he (Lee) commenced, March 9, 1869, to talk
about the affair with Mr. Grinnell, the Presi-
dent turned to his table, and, without a
word, wrote and handed him the aforemen-
tioned letter to the incoming Collector of New-
York. What use is there of pursuing this sub-
ject any further? What is the point in pa-
radizing the White House letters to Collector
Murphy, warning him against persons who
might come to him with pretenses of having
the confidence and recommendation of the
President and his Military Secretaries? We
make no doubt that the intentions of these
letter-writers were very good. Lee was al-
ready in possession; he could not be dis-
turbed; letters written to Murphy, after Lee
was in, have no relevancy whatever here.

We repeat that this new and much-trumpeted
testimony does not affect the case appreciably.
It only proves what has heretofore been charged,
by its conspicuous absence of any knowledge
concerning vital points at issue. Whether the
Porter-Lee "mess" in Washington did or did
not share in the handsome profits of the New-
York member of the concern is not material.
Gen. Porter says they did not; Mr. Lindsay
swears that Lee's plea for more "pap" was
based on the hunger of his Washington com-
rades, or their costliness of living. It is in
evidence that Lee got his General Order job
by using the President's influence; that the
remonstrances of A. T. Stewart and other
merchants were unavailing to choke him off;
that the President knew exactly what Lee
was about, and that various members of his
staff did. Gen. Porter's testimony touches
none of these points.

REASONS WHY ERIE SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF THEIR OWN.

A public meeting was held a little while ago
at Elmira to protest against the proposed leg-
islation with respect to the Erie Railroad, and
the opposition to the Attorney-General's bill,
at Albany, is now directed in large measure
by a Committee appointed at that meeting.
The speeches of these Committees illustrate
so perfectly the arguments used by the
Jay Gould clique that we submit a fair summary
of them. The Elmira gentlemen object to
guaranteeing the stockholders opportunity to
elect whom they choose, for the following
reasons:

1. Because if the stockholders are allowed
to exercise their own judgment they will make
their westward connections by way of the At-
lantic and Great Western Road instead of
through Buffalo. Therefore we must not let
them vote.
2. Because if the stockholders think them-
selves wronged the Courts are open to them.
Therefore we must send them back to Judge
Barnard.
3. Because stability in the direction is essen-
tial to the successful management of any road.
Therefore the owners of this road must not
change their own officers, whether they want
to or not.
4. Because the present management "has
"given to Elmira her proper rights and po-
"sition," and if the management is changed
"our car-shops and factories are no longer se-
"cure." Therefore, "Let the people speak out
"in thunder tones," etc.
5. Because if the Classification act had been
in force several years ago, Jay Gould & Co.
could not have got in! Therefore let us keep
them in by refusing to change it. (This rea-
son is so brilliant that we feel bound to men-
tion that its author is the Hon. E. P. Brooks.)
6. Because the State of New-York gave
\$3,000,000 toward the construction of the road.
Therefore the shareholders, who gave \$89,000,000,
have no rights which anybody is bound to
respect.
7. Because the citizens of Elmira gave the
land for a railroad depot, and it is now worth
\$50,000. Therefore they have a right to keep
Jay Gould in office against the wishes of
the owners of the road.

—Positively these are the only arguments of-
fered at the Elmira meeting, with the excep-
tion of a statement by Judge Brooks that the
bill repeals that portion of the Classification
act which provides that no director in the
Central, Hudson River, or Harlem Road shall
be made a director of Erie. Judge Brooks is
mistaken; it does nothing of the kind; it only
repeals the act of 1869 so far as it relates to
the "classification" of the Erie directors, and
the "prolongation thereby of their terms of
"office."

Must Erie always win? On Saturday last,
the Assembly Committee on Railroads, by six
against three, voted to report against the re-
peal of the infamous Classification act. Men
who have heretofore been of good repute, have
now put themselves deliberately on the record
as aiders and abettors of the Erie Ring. With
Sunday came better thoughts, and the latest
phase of affairs in Albany shows an intention
of the majority of the Committee to re-
consider their action. These recommen-
dations of the Committee, however, does
not forecast the action of the Assembly;
Erie may be stronger with the few in the
Committee Room than with the many in the
Assembly Chamber; but the indications are
already sufficiently alarming. The report will
be presented to-morrow, and in the mean-
time we beg every member to note the
unbiased public sentiment. The subterfuges
and shallow arguments of the hired advocates
of the Erie Ring need never hereafter be
quoted to justify a vote to perpetuate its
power. Elmira may protest, and Binghamton
implore, but the People of New-York demand
that the Reform Legislature shall summarily
disperse the Erie vultures.

The unfortunate jury in the interminable
Tichborne case, now nearly a year in the
courts, have again signified their readiness to
give a verdict. Before, they had made up

their minds without hearing the testimony
against the claimant; now they have heard
part of it, and want to give their verdict and
go home about their business. The natural
inference is that the jury have formed opin-
ions which the testimony for those who resist
the claimant is not needed to fortify.

SILK.

The silk-worm is indigenous to China and
Japan, where it doubtless fed and spun for
ages, unhelped and uncared for by man,
though his protection and supervision of its
breeding and its industry is known to be at
least four thousand years old. Europe long
knew no other silken fabrics than those of the
far East; though the long and difficult route over
which they were transported by land, made their
cost many times what it need or would have
been had they been produced this side
of the Euphrates. At length, the production
of Silk was transferred to Europe some four-
teen centuries since, and, from feeble begin-
nings, it slowly, fitfully grew, until it out-
ranked in excellence, and we presume in im-
portance also, its older but ruder Asiatic
rival.

Though China and Japan have been
brought almost as near to us as France and
Italy, nine-tenths if not nineteen-twentieths
of the Silks imported into this country are
woven in the looms of Europe, mostly those
of France and England.

Feeble and fitful efforts to naturalize the
production and manufacture of Silk in this
country were made from an early day, and
this industry was rapidly gaining strength and
importance when our Revolutionary struggle
deranged and crushed it. Efforts to revive it
were made soon after our independence was
secured, but with limited success. Though sev-
eral of our native mulberryes offered the silk-
worm a satisfactory sustenance, the harsh,
capricious climate of our Northern States
is not well adapted to its requirements. Our
warm, bright Summer days are all we could
desire; but a damp, chilly north-easter sickens
and nearly kills him. The wild speculation of
1833-4 in *Morus Multicaulis* and its disastrous
result made the very name of silk-worm hate-
ful to our duped, disgusted people. Hence,
down to 1861, our annual product of cocoons
ranged from a few pounds to a few hundreds
of pounds, while our manufacture was mainly
restricted to Thread, Twist, and at times a few
Ribbons and cheap Handkerchiefs.

The stern necessity of raising a large Re-
venue led to the imposition of high duties on
every form of manufactured Silk in 1861-3;
and those duties have since been rather in-
creased than diminished. Raw Silk is admitted
free; while on most fabrics the duty is 60
per cent. on the value of the import.

Under the stimulus of such duties, the growth
of our Silk manufacture has been rapid be-
yond precedent. We now make nearly every
silken fabric known to commerce—the best
of them barely exceeded in lustre by the
choicest products of French looms, while in
durability and every serviceable quality our
American Silks are unequalled.

Congress is now urged to reduce the duty
on Silks, under which this important industry
has so rapidly grown up—a duty which has
drawn to our shores some of the most in-
genious and capable artists and workmen of
Europe, who are here earning thrice the wages
and enjoying twice the comforts they could
command in their native lands. We trust no
reduction of duty will be made. We are still
buying excessively of Europe and the duty on
Silk contributes largely to that Revenue which
every one seems intent on destroying, but
which we value as affording the means of
reducing the interest as well as the principal
of our National Debt. This duty is rapidly
creating a new and important home
industry, which promises signally to increase
our National wealth.

Instead of reducing the duty on Silken
Fabrics, Congress might wisely, we think, im-
pose one of ten per cent. on Raw Silk. We
are beginning afresh the production of Raw
Silk, and under fairer auspices than ever be-
fore. California, Arizona, New-Mexico, and
southern Utah, are better adapted to this in-
dustry than China herself. Their long, bright,
cloudless, rainless Summers, are just what
the silk-worm thrives and spins best in.
Every community has a large proportion
of children, who can best be trained to
systematic industry in some light, easy, out-
door work like gathering the leaves of the
mulberry and feeding them to the silk-worms.
Then there are enfeebled, decrepit old men and
women, to whom the production of Raw Silk
affords a very agreeable employment. Any
community of ten thousand persons might add
\$100,000 to the value of its annual product by
this industry, without subtracting a penny's
worth from its production of other ministrants
to human sustenance and comfort.

The circulation of obscene books and pictures has
increased so alarmingly of late, especially among
the school children of this city and Brooklyn,
that stringent measures have become absolutely
necessary to check the evil. A society, we believe, has
been recently and opportunely formed here to
end, and a descent was made last Saturday upon
some of the most notorious dealers, several of whom
are now in jail or under bonds awaiting prosecution.
While the authorities, spurred on by this society,
it remains the duty of every parent and every
teacher to be continually on the alert to thwart
the introduction of this moral leprosy among those
intrusted to their guardianship. It is a startling
but too well established fact that no child who goes
to a school of any kind in this vicinity, or even
passes along the street with other children, is safe
from the sly distributors of these pestilent pub-
lications. In repeated instances of late, the most care-
ful of parents and instructors have been shocked to
find such books and pictures in the possession of
children of nine or ten years, who had received them
as gifts, with an injunction to keep them concealed,
and particular information as to where others might
be bought. Such agencies of pollution operate so
rapidly in sowing the purity of children's minds and
corrupting their lives, that teachers and parents
cannot possibly be too vigilant in guarding against
these baits of the Devil.

The Parisian newspapers chronicle the death of
the woman who in 1848 personated the Goddess
of Liberty in the popular processions. She kept an
eating-house, and, at the time of her death, weighed
462 pounds. She should have lived for present public
service; for the French notion of liberty, now as
always, is gastronomical. Plenty to eat and freedom
to grow fat—what quantities of blood have been
shed in Paris for the sake of these! So long as the
last Empire could furnish bread and games, it was
proof against all popular convulsions; but when the
mad Emperor went to war, and famine fol-
lowed as the result of his lunacy, a revolution
came as a matter of course. To be sure, thus far,
it has brought anything but abundance. While M. Thiers manages and
ponders, everything edible grows dearer and
dearer, and those who are fortunate enough
to have anything to cook, find fuel costlier
than ever. The one luxury which is still
cheap in Paris, is suicide. The newspapers are full
of stories of *felo de se* successful or attempted.

Charcoal seems to be given up—for where are the
self-slaughterers to find charcoal?—but ropes can be
had for nothing, and so strangulation is the mode.
Bishop Butler thought that the whole population of
a country sometimes went mad in an epidemic of
lunacy; and the Bishop was